

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
BY THE ST. DAVID AND AFRICA.
European Congress for Regulating
Telegraphic Communication.

THE DANISH BLOCKADE RAISED.

Interview Between Louis Napoleon and
the King of Prussia.

FATHER POINT, Wednesday, Aug. 2-7 p. m.
The steamship St. David, from Liverpool on
the 21st, via London, on the 22d of July, is signalled
off this point. Her date is two days later than those
of the steamship Bremen from New-York.
The U. S. frigate Niagara had been off the port for
several days.

Great Britain.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 20th were
unimportant.
The health of the Duke of Newcastle had greatly im-
proved.
Several journals were discussing, in a friendly spirit,
the present Canadian crisis.
The London Times publishes a letter from its cor-
respondent at Richmond, dated June 14. He describes
the battle of Spottsylvania as the bloodiest engagement
known to civilized nations, and compares Gen. Grant to
the Russian Gen. Suwaroff. He thinks the chances of
Grant's success are small, and says his general confidence
in Grant is shaken. He says that the Confederates are
extricating the confidence of his troops. On the
other hand, he declares that Gen. Lee has suffered at
the cost of less than 15,000 men a loss to the Federal
army of six times that number.
The East of England mail has stopped payment. Its
liabilities are about \$200,000. The prospects of its
creditors are small.

France.

The French Government had addressed a circular
to the various European Powers, inviting them to
participate in an International Congress, to be held
at Antwerp, for the purpose of regulating telegraphic
communication in Europe.
The King of the Belgians arrived at Paris on the 20th
of July, and visited the Emperor. He was at St. Cloud,
It is announced that the object of his visit is merely to
express a friendly interest in the Emperor's health.
The Paris Bourse closed dull on the 20th at 66 1/2.
It is asserted that the Emperor Napoleon will go to
Baden to have an interview with the King of Prussia.

Italy.

Garibaldi left Ischia on the 19th for Capri,
apparently in bad health.

Denmark.

The Danish blockade of the German ports
was raised on the 21st of July.

Austria.

The Austrian Government has appointed
Admiral von Tegethoff to the post of Chief of the
Mediterranean Division.

Commercial Intelligence.

COTTON.—The sales in the Liverpool market for
the week for the 19th of July, were 10,000 bales.
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The sales for the 28th of July, were 10,000 bales.
The sales for the 29th of July, were 10,000 bales.
The sales for the 30th of July, were 10,000 bales.

News from the Africa.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.
The steamship Africa, Capt. Stone, from Liv-
erpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of July 23, via
Queenstown on the 24th, arrived here at 9 o'clock this
morning, with two days' late news from Europe.
The U. S. steamer Niagara and Sacramento were at
Annapolis on the 19th of July. The recently
reported naval engagements are all supposed to be
correct.

Great Britain.

The Army and Navy Gazette has editorial
comment on the Confederate invasion of Maryland.
It says the movement is a bold and desperate one,
and if the Confederate leaders do not act with
the greatest rapidity, they will be overwhelmed by
forces of Federal militia and other troops.
The London Times publishes correspondence from
Richmond to June 23. The writer says that there
are no apprehensions felt for the safety of Richmond,
and asserts that any single corps of the Confederates
could hold the works around and about the city against
any number of Federal troops.

France.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Osborne gave notice
of a bill to repeal the Act of 1845 relative to the
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The Danish War.

A Prussian force of 6,000 strong entered Rende-
sburg on the 21st, and took the possession of the town
and of the hands of the German Federal troops. The
proceeding by a large force of Prussian troops.
A resolution was passed by the Diet, calling on the
Duke of Augustenburg to substantiate his claims to Schles-
wig. The Paris papers were the German papers.
The Danish Government is largely enabled by Denmark, and they point
out that the law of retaliation exists, and if the Ger-
mans set the example of a spirit of conquest, others may
not follow it.

France.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France

Defense of Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. FOUCHÉ.
From The Pittsburgh Dispatch, 2d.

Major-General Couch, who arrived from Harris-
burg on Monday night, met with the Committee on
Public Safety at the office of Gen. Howard on Wed-
nesday, 9 o'clock a. m., and after an interchange of opinion,
and after the presentation of the evacuation of business
and directing a thorough organization of the militia.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa., Tuesday, August 3, 1864.

General Order.

In view of the fact that the enemy are
already within the borders of our State, having committed
the most unjustifiable barometries, and their being in-
formation of a much larger force than the regular
contingents of the State, it is duty to be prepared for any
contingency that may arise.
Therefore, it is ordered that an active force of not less than
10,000 men, to be organized for the defense of the
State, and in order to the effective organization
of the militia, I hereby direct the Mayor of Harrisburg and
the Mayor of the cities of the State, and the Mayor of the
cities of the State, to be prepared for any contingency
that may arise.

Guerrilla Outrages in West Tennessee.

From The Memphis Bulletin, July 28.
A worthy Union Tennesseean sends us the fol-
lowing communication in relation to guerrilla out-
rages in West Tennessee.
It will to every reader suggest a need for a more
thorough and efficient organization of the militia,
and a more active and energetic prosecution of the
guerrilla war.

The Rebels at Martinsburg.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.
A special correspondent of The Star writing
from Frederick, Md., says:
I arrived here last night on my way to Hagerstown,
but have been unable to reach that place, as no stages
have been running for three days. An attempt will
be made to-day to get the stage through.
Three hundred Rebel cavalry visited Hagerstown
again last Friday, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and
after a skirmish in the streets with Cole's cavalry,
took possession of the town and remained until dark.
They burned a train of cars, containing Government
stores and some freight belonging to A. N. Hager and
Ziegler & Fowler.

McCauley's Rebel Raiders Hounded.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.
The Republican of this city, in an extra, says:
"Despatches from Harper's Ferry, dated at 9 o'clock
last evening, state that McCauley's cavalry and artil-
lery, 2,000 strong, had attacked Averill and Kelly at
Cumberland with great fury, evidently expecting to de-
molish them."
The Rebels were promptly repulsed, repulsed, and
completely routed.
"Averill captured several caissons and a large num-
ber of wagons heavily laden with spoil taken by the
raiders in Pennsylvania."
It was also reported that one piece of artillery was
captured from the Rebels."

From Chambersburg—All Quiet—Rebels
Not to be Seen.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
CHAMBERSBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.
Everything is quiet here to-night save rumors
of Rebel invading forces along the Potomac River.
All is quiet at Hagerstown.
Many citizens here are uneasy, fearing the return
of the Rebels to complete the destruction of the town.
The light of a large fire, in a north-westerly direction,
is visible. It is supposed to be Big Pond Furnace. It
can be distinctly seen from this point.
The whereabouts of the Rebels is unknown. DR.

The Rebels Crossing the Potomac Again.

HAGERSTOWN, Pa., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.
A dispatch from Hagerstown, just received
here, states that a rumor prevailed there that a force
of Rebels are crossing the Potomac into Maryland at
Dam No. 4. No particulars are given.

From the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.
Victroling advises of the 23d ult., say a party
of guerrillas attacked a leased plantation, five miles
distant, destroyed everything in the place, and shot eight
negroes, six of whom died. The weather was very
cool.
Advices from Jackson, Miss., of the 24th ult., say a
communication with Atlanta was cut off. The bridge
across Pearl River, recently destroyed by Gen. Slocum,
was to be repaired.
Gov. Clark had issued a proclamation calling the Leg-
islature to meet at Macon on the 3d of August, Leg-
islature being in too much danger from the Unionists.
Gen. Washburn is organizing a new and most im-
portant expedition, which is to be commanded by Gen.
Smith. Its destination is contraband.
The Government warehouses on the levee were fired
on Saturday night by an incendiary. The damage was
slight.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.
The steamer Fairchild of the Marine Brigade was
fired into at Ashton Landing on the 27th ult. by a
Rebel battery of four guns. Seventeen shot struck the
boat, and one man was killed.
Forty-one or fifty hundred Texas Infantry recently
made a raid upon a plantation near Natchez, killed a
Union captain, wounded several of his men, and carried
off all the negro men, mules, and supplies.
A gin house and cotton press in Williamson County,
Miss., were burned on the 21st ult., with 450 bales of
cotton. Loss \$30,000.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.
THE BATTLE OF JULY 22.
FULL AND INTERESTING ACCOUNTS.

The Victory of July 22—Our Victorious
Contests.

From Our Special Correspondent.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE
TENNESSEE, IN THE FIELD.
BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., July 23, 1864.

The telegraph has undoubtedly before this time
furnished to your readers the brief outlines of the glorious
victory achieved by this army yesterday at this point.
In my last dispatch, dated near Decatur, three miles
from Atlanta, I gave the details of the formation
and position of the entire army on the 20th and 21st.
Our forces having concentrated around Decatur on the
night of the 20th, a general advance was ordered on the
morning of the 21st, the Army of the Cumberland form-
ing the right wing, Gen. Thomas commanding, Army
of the Ohio, Gen. Schofield, in the center, and the Army
of the Tennessee, Gen. McPherson commanding, on the
extreme left.

VICTORY WON BY THE CUMBERLAND ARMY.

The Army of the Cumberland had a bitter contest
with the enemy on the 21st, the Rebels assaulting their
lines with great impetuosity several times, but at each
attack met with a repulse, which proved so disastrous
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of this army has just reason to feel proud of his invinc-
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THE SEVENTEENTH CORPS CAMEY A HILL IN THEIR
FRONT.

The next important operation occurred on the morn-
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of the Tennessee. Directly in front of the 3d Division,
17th Army Corps, Gen. Leggett commanding, was
quite a steep, bold hill, situated about five hundred
yards from our skirmish line, which was strongly fort-
ified, and occupied by Pat. Cleburne's desperadoes of
Hardee's corps. To gain this crest was of the highest
importance, for with it in point in our possession our
artillery commanded the City of Atlanta and the two
principal roads leading north and south from the city.
At 8 o'clock Gen. Blair had ordered Gen. Leggett to
charge the hill with his gallant division. The 3d Brig-
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ordered to advance in echelon, which they did in splen-
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THE CHARGE FOR THE HILL TRIUMPHANT.

The 4th Division, led by Brig.-Gen. Giles A. Smith,
Gen. Graham having received a dangerous wound
sitting him for duty, was ordered to make a diversion to
the right of the hill, while Gen. Leggett assaulted the
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moments of victory such as only loyal lips can utter, when
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comprising the 12th and 16th Wisconsin, with the 30th,
36th, 21st, and 44th Illinois, suffered severely while
attempting to capture a Rebel battery of 3-inch guns,
which had poured death and destruction into our ranks
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To form some idea of the rigor of this contest, it is
only necessary to state that the 20th Illinois, Col. Brad-
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and though the engagement lasted but forty minutes, he
lost nine commissioned officers and 46 enlisted men.
The 16th Wisconsin, likewise, met with a severe loss,
losing 20 men killed, 111 wounded, and 25 missing.
While gallantly urging forward his regiment, Lieut.-
Col. Reynolds, of the 16th Wisconsin, was severely
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We captured some seventy-five prisoners, including
the following commissioned officers, Capt. J. E.
Fell, 3d Georgia Cavalry, dismounted, Lieut.
Thomas Copeland, 6th Texas Infantry, and Lieut.
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Corps. Lieut. Col. Alexander, Assistant Adjutant-
General of the 17th Corps, at once ordered out the
feeble headquarters guard and Gen. Blair's escort
company, which was all the force then at his immediate
disposal, for the purpose of discovering the real strength
of the enemy, and, if possible, to check the advance
of the enemy's skirmishers until more troops could be sent
for. It was soon ascertained beyond all doubt that the
enemy had at least two or three regiments of cavalry.